

Justices present except Robert Gay. John Jordan, who the day before had qualified as high sheriff, came into court and asked that his son, Johnathan, be appointed as his deputy and the record says: "The court being of the opinion that the said Johnathan Jordan is a man of honesty, probity and good demeanor, and he is therefore permitted to qualify; whereupon he took the several oaths." The court then proceeded to appoint overseers or surveyors of the various roads, completed and prospective, within the county and the names of those who assumed charge of the highways and thoroughfares through the mountains of what a few years before had been the wilds of West Augusta, were as follows: James Callison, William Edmiston, John Hill, John Cochran, Alexander Wadell, John McNeel (little John), Robert Moore, Martin Dilley, Benjamin Arbogast, William Sharp, William Hartman, and Joseph Wolfenbarger. Robert Gay was then appointed commissioner of the revenue; whereupon he came into court, and with William Cackley and John Baxter entered into a bond in the penalty of \$1,000, after which he took the several oaths required by law.

The court then proceeded to organize the county militia, as a part of the military establishment of the State. The following named persons were named as "fit and proper" to fill the respective offices, and the governor and council requested to appoint the same: John Baxter for colonel commandant of the county of Pocahontas; Benjamin Tallman for the office of lieutenant colonel; William Blair for major; Boone Tallman, William Arbogast, Henry Herold, Isaac Moore, and Milburn Hughes, captains; Andrew G. Mathews, Robert Warwick, William Morgan, William Young and James Rhea, for lieutenants; Jacob Slaven, James Wanless, Samuel Young, and James Callison, for ensigns.

Abraham McNeel was recommended to the Governor as a suitable person to discharge the office of coroner for the county. A license was granted to Travis W. Perkins to keep a house of entertainment, who thus became the first hotel proprietor in Pocahontas County. Jacob W. Mathews, Thomas Hill, John Slaven, James Callison, William Edmiston, John Gilliland, William Cackley, Samuel Cummings, John Bradshaw, Joseph Moore, Patrick Burfee, James Waugh and James Sharp were each recommended as suitable persons to be appointed justices of the peace, and the court having put both the civil and military machinery in complete running order, adjourned, and Pocahontas County entered upon her career as one of the integral factors of the "Old Dominion."

MAY TERM OF 1822.

This term convened at the house of John Bradshaw on the 7th day of the month, and the first grand jury that ever sat for the body of Pocahontas county was empannelled and sworn. It was composed of the following named persons: Samuel Dougherty, foreman, John Mooney, George Kee, John Johnson, Joseph Freed, James Grimes, James Bridger, Samuel Waugh, Henry Herold, James Lewis, John Grimes, Morris Hughes, William Blair, Andrew Edmiston, Samuel Hogsett, James McNeel, William McNeel, John Moore, Lanty Lockridge, Johnathan Griffin, and Abraham Seaboard. After receiving their instructions they retired to consider of their presentments; soon after they returned into court, having found two indictments, one against David H. Smith for assault and battery, and another against Josiah Bean for obstructing the public highway.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Other early settlers in Pocahontas County were Thomas Drennin, William Sharp, Robert Moore, John Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Robert Gay, William Poage, Patrick Slaterly, Robert Duffie, Thomas Brock, Lawrence Drennin and John Smith, who settled in what is now Edray District.

James Lewis, Alexander Waddell, James Brinnell, John Switzer, Richard Hill, William Clendenen, Abraham McNeel, Nathaniel Kennison, William Kennison, David Kennison, Josiah Beard, Thomas Beard and John Beard, who settled in what is now Little Levels District.

In Greenbank District the earliest settlements were made just prior to the Revolutionary War and the family name of some of the settlers who owned land in the Greenbank District between the years 1770 and 1799, were Gillispie, Given, McKeamys, Tallman, Townsend, Moore, Rucker, Hartman, Ingram, Jarvis, Warwick, Duncan, Sloan, McCartee, Cartmill, Taylor, Conrad, Kerney, Coberly, Nottingham, Rumbaugh, Covelaugh, Munson, Griffin, Wooddell, Lamb, Trimble, Kerr, Patton, Galligher, Galford, Higgins, Kincaid, Donovan, Mackley, Armstrong, Dysard, Taber, Tackett, Sutton and others not mentioned in the records. Many of these names have disappeared from the citizenship of the county, yet there remains the Tallmans, Warwicks, Taylors, Conrads, Nottinghams, Wooddells, Kerrs, Galforas, and Suttons, substantial citizens of the county.

These pioneers, regardless of where they settled, had to live in a very simple and rough way. Their houses were built with logs hewn and well notched down, covered with clap boards held on by weight poles, no nails were used in putting on the roof as all nails at that time were made in blacksmith shops east of the Alleghenies and the demand so great that they were not obtainable west of the mountains. The floors were made of puncheons; that is logs split in slabs and dressed smooth with an adz. Frequently big slabs were used for tables and three legged stools for chairs and peffs in the walls for wardrobes, and the side walls were full of portholes for the purpose of defense against the Indians. Every home possessed a shop made rifle, which was considered the most valuable and useful article about the home.

The dress of men consisted of a fur cap, moccasins, pants and a fringed hunting shirt. Only the simplest ways of living were possible. The women worked hard from morning until night and the men had many things to do. No hours were spent in idleness; there were lands to be cleared; crops to be raised and harvested, game to be killed and the hides to be dressed. There is reason to believe, however, that these pioneers were a contented and happy people. They were all on equal footing, socially and financially and were a neighborly, help ful people towards each other.

Besides the hardships of the early settlers in establishing their homes, it was necessary to keep a constant lookout for hostile Indians and to have all means of defense ready in case of a sudden attack. The Indians were so crafty and deceitful that only the closest watchfulness saved the settlers from danger and death. In Greenbank District a fort was built called the Warwick Fort. Women and boys were taken to this fort and drilled with the use of a gun so that they would be prepared to defend themselves in case their homes were attacked. While there is no recorded history on the subject, it is a fact nevertheless that the early settlers lived in a state of suspense until the Indians were driven from the County.

Greenbank District probably took the lead in industrial advancement. The first Tub Mill and Saw Mill in the Greenbank Community was owned and operated by the pioneer Wooddells; probably Joseph Wooddell, the Revolutionary War veteran, who settled on the lands of Abraham Ingram and Thomas Cartmill. Cartmill conveyed his land to Abraham Ingram on June 13th, 1798, and Ingram conveyed to Wooddell about 1800. Ingram may have developed the water power for this mill. The lumber that finished the old Colonial mansion house of Jacob Warwick's at Clover Lick was sawed on this mill and was furnished by Mr. Wooddell about 120 years ago. A Tilt Hammer was installed at this mill which was greatly needed by the pioneers in making

G. C. & GEORGIA A. BEARD.

Note dated April 6th, 1934, for \$10,000.00, due August 6th, 1934, and secured by a deed of trust dated October 16th, 1924, on all the real estate and personal property owned by the Marlinton Hotel Company. Said debt with interest is as follows:

Principal	\$10,000.00
Interest from 8-6-1934 to 1-1-1935	<u>241.64</u>
Total	\$10,241.64

Your Commissioner reports that the liens of the Bank of Marlinton and G. C. and Georgia A. Beard are of equal dignity and are both secured by the same deed of trust, the Rockbridge National Bank of Lexington, Virginia, having assigned its lien by virtue of said deed of trust to G. C. and Georgia A. Beard.

Your Commissioner further finds that these liens are liens on all the real estate owned by the Marlinton Hotel Company and on all the personal property owned by the Marlinton Hotel Company, on October 16th, 1924, and they are not liens on any personal property acquired by the Marlinton Hotel Company, subsequent to October 16th, 1924, or any replacements made by the Marlinton Hotel Company for personal property owned on the 16th day of October, 1924.

LIENS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK.

Note dated April 14th, 1934, for \$5,360.00, with a credit of \$60.00, due July 14th, 1934, and secured by a deed of trust dated October 15th, 1926, on all the real estate and personal property owned by the Marlinton Hotel Company. Said debt with interest is as follows: